

## HURTS THE FARMER.

### THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THE WILSON TARIFF.

Shall They Continue?—Republican Platform Says N—Chicago Platform and Candidate Says Yes—A Few Quotations from Bryan's Speeches.

In previous articles during the campaign we have shown some of the ways in which the Wilson-Gorman tariff has injured Michigan farmers.

(1) It has curtailed the exports of farm products. In the fiscal year 1892, under the McKinley tariff and the reciprocity treaties, the total value of such exports was \$799,328,232. In the calendar year 1895, under the Wilson tariff their value was only \$553,215,317, a falling off of \$246,112,915, or over 30 per cent.

(2) It has increased the imports of many farm and pasture products, including almost everything that is raised in Michigan. Of wool alone the imports during the fiscal year 1894, which was the last full year of the McKinley tariff, were 55,152,585 pounds. In the calendar year 1895, which was the first full year under the Wilson tariff, they were 248,939,217 pounds, an increase of 193,786,632 pounds, or 351 per cent.

(3) By its depressing effect upon manufacturing industries, especially of woolen goods and iron manufactures, it has greatly injured, and in some cases destroyed, the home market, which is the most valuable market for the farmer.

(4) It has been especially disastrous in its effect upon the lumber and iron interests of Michigan, which in 1892 were employing more than 100,000 men at good wages, and which were large consumers of almost everything that was raised for man or beast. These industries are not, now, employing one-fourth as many men as in that year, and their consuming capacity is reduced in even greater proportion.

One of the main questions in this campaign is whether the tariff policy which has been thus destructive of American industries and of home markets shall continue.

The Republican platform says: "We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial—equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. \* \* \* To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as to those of the shop and factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolsens of the mills—we promise the most ample protection."

The Chicago platform, upon which Bryan is running, holds that tariff duties "should be levied solely for the purposes of revenue" and adds, "until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax."

Mr. Bryan himself is even more strongly opposed to protection than are the various parties which are supporting him. His chief reputation in congress was made by his tariff speeches of March 16, 1892, and January 13, 1894. In these speeches he denounced protection in every form, and in the 1894 speech he advocated every reduction in the tariff that was proposed, his only lament being that the reductions did not go far enough. Here are two extracts from the 1892 speech, and columns of the same sort of stuff might be quoted:

"I desire to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the majority of the committee in its decision to attack the tariff in detail; and I think that the bills which have been reported and the bills to be reported will fully answer the argument of the gentleman, that we are making only a slight assault upon the system."

"The reduction which we have made in the tariff upon manufactured articles is a great reduction in existing schedules. It is not as great a reduction as might be made. I believe that we have left far more tariff than can be shown to be necessary to provide for any difference, if there is any difference, between the cost of manufacture here and abroad. But I am led to agree to this moderate reduction of the tariff upon manufactured articles for two reasons: First, because, in going from a vicious system—and I believe that our present system is a vicious system, created by the necessities of war and continued by favoritism—because, I say, in going from a vicious to a correct system, the most rapid progress can be made by degrees."

"The following is from the Congressional Record's report of Mr. Bryan's speech Jan. 13, 1894, when the Wilson bill was under discussion.

Mr. Bryan: "I have said that the purpose of the protective tariff was to transfer money from one man's pocket to another man's pocket. I want to show to you and to this committee that it is the only purpose a protective tariff can possibly have. Why do you impose a tariff? You impose it upon the theory that you cannot produce in this country the article which you protect as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, and you put the tariff

upon that article in order that the price of the article may be so much increased that our people can afford to produce it. You mean that the man who buys that article shall pay into the public treasury the tariff upon the article, and you expect that this, together with the price, will be sufficient to protect somebody else.

"There is a question, Mr. Chairman, when you come to consider the details of a revenue tariff, as to just how it ought to be laid. I believe, and I am ready to stand by it anywhere, that a protective tariff levied not to raise revenue, but to protect some particular industry, is wrong in principle and vicious in practice."

Mr. Perkins: "Are you to be understood as opposed to a state or national protection to be extended to the best-sugar industry?"

Mr. McKenna: "Do you really believe that the protective policy is similar to the pickpocket's policy of putting a man's hand into another man's pocket and extracting money from it?"

Mr. Bryan: "Yes, that is my belief."

"I care not, for the sake of the argument, which position is true. One of three conditions must exist at this time. We have imposed a tariff on wool, and we must have given a compensatory duty, which is equivalent to that tariff, upon wool in all its manufactured forms. The manufacturer of wool must, if he buys foreign wool, pay this duty. Now, if the farmer gets no increased price for his wool because of protection, and the manufacturer deals honestly with the people and does not charge them anything extra, then the removal of this duty will still bring relief to the consumers of woolen goods by reducing the price of imported wool without affecting the price of the farmer's home-grown wool. This is the first condition which may exist."

Later in the debate in answer to a question Mr. Bryan said: "We are only beginning an attack which will be continued as long as there is anything to remedy."

He is still of the same opinion. Is that what the farmers and manufacturers of Michigan want?

### FROM CANADA.

Farmers of Michigan, This is of Interest to You.

The reduction of duties on farm products by the Wilson act has hit Michigan farmers in many ways, but its effect has been no more direct in anything, than in the importations from Canada.

In the following table comparison is made of two years under the McKinley bill with two years under the Wilson-Bryan bill, of the amount of farm products brought into Michigan from Canada, through the Detroit custom house alone, to compete with the products of your farms.

McKinley Act	Two years under Wilson Act
Poultry, pounds.....	130,822
Corn, bushels.....	1,940
Oats, ".....	2,409
Eggs, dozens.....	125,275
Hay, tons.....	48,236
Beef, pounds.....	84
Mutton, ".....	1,500
Straw, tons.....	24
Barley, bushels.....	12,630
Potatoes, ".....	33,440
Wool, pounds.....	5,899

This is an increase that has especially affected the farmers of eastern Michigan, who find a good portion of their markets in Detroit.

In beans, vegetables and small fruits Canadian competition is even sharper than it is in the articles mentioned, and this especially hits the gardeners in Wayne, Macomb, Washtenaw and Oakland counties, who ship or drive to Detroit for a market. The value of fruit alone imported through the Detroit custom house during the past fiscal year was \$74,851.

It is at a time like the present that the evils of the ad valorem system of levying duties appears. Under the McKinley law there was a duty of 25 cents a bushel on apples. Under the Wilson law the duty is 20 per cent. At the present price of this fruit this amounts to no more than four cents a bushel, so that now Canadian apples come in practically free to help flood a market already glutted.

Michigan farmers! A vote for Bryan is a vote to continue the great wrong that is done you under the present law. A vote for McKinley is a vote to restore the far more favorable conditions that existed under the McKinley bill.

A vote for Bryan is a vote for Canada.

A vote for McKinley is a vote for the United States.

### Blaine on Free Coinage.

Garbled and misleading quotations have been made from Mr. Blaine's speech of Feb. 7, 1878, the purpose of the misrepresentations being to show that he favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The whole drift of his speech was adverse to such coinage and here is one paragraph in which the objection is very explicitly stated.

"Our line of policy in a joint movement with other nations to remonetize, is simple and direct. The difficult problem is what we shall do when we aim to re-establish silver without the co-operation of European powers and really as an advance movement to coerce those powers into the same policy. Evidently the first dictate of prudence is to coin such a dollar as will not only do justice among our citizens at home, but will prove a protection—an absolute barrier—against the gold monopolists of Europe, who, when the opportunity offers, will quickly draw from us the one hundred and sixty millions of gold coin which we now hold. If we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are opening wide our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. With our gold flowing out from us we shall be forced to the single silver standard and our relations with the leading commercial countries of the world will be not only embarrassed but crippled."

A population whose labor is insufficiently remunerated must become physically and morally unhealthy and socially unstable; and though it may succeed for a while in industrial competition, by reason of the cheapness of its products, it must in the end fall through hideous misery and degradation to utter ruin.—Professor Huxley.

## Hazen S. Pingree

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

He Comes From Good Old New England Stock and Has Made His Name Famous Throughout the Nation. A Tribute From the National Tribune.

Still it is true that deeds heroic For man, by man unselfish wrought, In spite of skeptic and of stoic Shall thrill the world with kindlier thought.

While pulses warm with quickened beating, Divine relationship to trace, We hail with universal greeting The brotherhood of all the race.

And so it is the people claim him, This civic chieftain of his clan; And thus the shouting thousands name him The Prophet of the working man!

He lives in the beautiful city of the straits. He is the republican candidate for governor of his state. He will undoubtedly be chief executive of Michigan upon and after January 1, 1897; yet his fame, his prestige, his hold upon the popular heart do not depend upon the issues of November 3; nor has Michigan any longer the sole claim on him, for



HAZEN S. PINGREE

belongs to the nation, and in one sense to the world.

He was born at Denmark, Maine, August 30, 1840, and is the son of Jasper Pingree; his mother's maiden name was Adaline Bryant.

The family records have been faithfully kept, and show that the mayor of Detroit is of the eighth generation of Pingrees born on American soil. The first of the name here was Moses Pingree (spelled Pingry) who, with his brother Aaron settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1640. It is believed they came from England. No one who possesses what is called family distinction, and it is interesting to know that this sturdy champion of the rights of common humanity has a long line of christian ancestry behind him; men and women of character, standing and influence. A Puritanic ideas of honor and honesty, love of home and country, and a readiness to defend these at the hazard of life and fortune, have ever distinguished them. It is inspiring to be thus fore-fathered. It is altogether better to be worthy such ancestry; to have in his soul the elements of true greatness.

The early youth of Mr. Pingree was filled with labor; first on his father's farm, with the usual New England winter's schooling to the age of fourteen; then in a cotton mill at Saco, Maine; then in a shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company F, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and North Anna. On June 1, 1864, he was captured by Mosby's men and suffered the usual bitter experiences of a Union prisoner at Andersonville, Gordo'sville, Salisbury and Millen. After five months he was exchanged, in time to take part in the battles of Petersburg, Fort Fisher, Boyden Road, Sailor's Creek, Farmersville and Appomattox. His regiment lost heavily, both in officers and enlisted men.

After his muster out in August of 1865, he came directly to Detroit and was employed in Baldwin's shoe factory. He formed a partnership with C. H. Smith in 1866, and it is related that he put into the firm \$400. That the house so launched has been a successful one, is shown by their commercial rating of \$500,000 capital. Detroit people say the firm is distinguished for straightforward honesty, enterprise and square dealing.

Seven years ago last January, Mr. Pingree was elected mayor of his city, and it is in this capacity he has won his fame. "Here he has been most approved, and most opposed; most enthusiastically admired and applauded, most cordially hated, feared and execrated; here he has made friends who would die for him, and foes who hesitate at no device against him. It is said that a man is known by his friends, but he is sometimes better known by noting who his enemies. So here he has been his struggles against corporations, monopolies, fraud, greed and mismanagement, and so signal his triumphs that it has brought the man and the city into the public eye to a remarkable extent. Politically speaking he has accomplished the impossible. He found the city in the grasp of corrupt corporations, poorly lighted at great expense, ill-served by inadequate sewer system, a most inefficient and inefficient street car service, with bribery prevailing in municipal affairs to a frightful degree; this was the situation. Now, Mr. Pingree has taken the situation, and he has colossal courage of his own which never falters. Given such a situation, and such a man, a battle to the death was inevitable. He began his warfare against these conditions in Detroit with the cheerful relish of a good fighter, and he has never given an inch of ground.

How he espoused the cause of the working man, how he declared for honest dealing in the management of public moneys, how he exposed bribery and fraud, secured cheap rates of transportation, projected a series of needed improvements, public lighting plants, parks, miles of well paved roadways, water service reform, a perfect sewer system and other benefactions—is not the history of all this written upon the beautiful and purified face of the city, and in the hearts of its people.

He has entered with sympathy into the wants of the needy and his plan of permitting the poor and unemployed to plant and cultivate the waste and idle lands in and about the city, has not only fed hungry thousands, but stimulated in them a love of honest labor, and given to many, doubtless, their first impulse to manly independence and thrift.

President Geo. A. Gates, of Iowa College, says of him: "It is probably a fair statement of the truth that no man in America has done so much for the interests of his town as this man." "The battle Mayor Pingree has fought out in the eyes of the nation in and for the city of Detroit has put the American nation under obligations to him."

In appearance Mr. Pingree is much better looking than his pictures would indicate; the usual full front view is misleading, and does poor justice to the strong, thoughtful and kindly face. He has a very clean and clear complexion, is six feet high, well proportioned, and enjoys superb health.

Any personal sketch of him would be incomplete in the eyes of the feminine world without some mention of the graceful and gracious woman who has been his wife since 1872. An hour's conversation with

FRANCES GILBERT PINGREE is sufficient to reveal one reason, at least, for the marvelous serenity of the man, for the great successes of his life; he has had at home the restful happiness of a womanly nature in ardent sympathy with his own; a second self with ability to comprehend, courage to endure and wisdom to advise; a modest, beautiful, and discreet power behind the throne!

Mrs. Pingree's maiden name was Frances Amelia Gilbert. Her mother was Eliza Richardson, a family of many historic names, whose annals run back through perfectly well authenticated channels to the time of the Norman conquest of England. She was born in Mt. Clemens, Mich., and has an honorable record as pupil and afterward as teacher in the Union school of that city.

The home of the Pingrees has been blessed with three children. Their lovely first-born, Gortrud, whose habitation is in heaven, but whose sweet memory will never leave her father and her mother; the only son, Hazen S. J., a student in the University of Michigan, and Hazel, the remaining daughter, a young miss.

The Pingree home on Woodward avenue is a delightful place, not only for outward beauty, but for domestic charm, cultured refinement and hospitable good cheer.

A Valuable Prescription. Editor Morrison of the Worthington, Ind., Sun, writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal."

Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2925 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, writes all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had backache which never left her and felt tired and weary; but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Longwell Bro's drug store.

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything.

Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

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## Electric Bitters

From U.S. Journal of Medicine  
Prof. W. H. FEEKE, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable book on this disease, which he sends free to any one who sends him a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. FEEKE, P. O. 4 Cedar St., New York.

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